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raigned; and guilt cannot be deprived of it, without removing it from innocence." To conduct his defense in accordance with the forms of law, a prisoner, no matter how guilty, is entitled to the benefit of counsel, and moreover, if he cannot procure counsel the law will assign him counsel and force the latter to act under pain of punishment for contempt if he fails to discharge his duties properly. It can therefore not be improper or unethical for an attorney to do what the law can oblige him to do, and this principle is embodied in the codes of professional ethics adopted by many states which provide that "an attorney cannot reject [or is not bound to reject] the defense of a person accused of a criminal offense, because he knows or believes him guilty. It is his duty by all fair and honorable [or lawful] means to present such defense as the law of the land permits, to the end that no one may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law."—Law Notes.

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### IN VACATION.

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**Full Particulars.**—The prosecuting witness in the damage suit against the city was giving in his testimony.

"Now, then, Mr. Bleedem," said his lawyer, "you will please tell the jury where you were injured."

"On my knee, in my feelings, and right in front of the city hall," rapidly answered the witness, fearing an objection on the part of the other attorney.

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**Made in the U. S. A.**—Wild-Eyed Customer—I want a quarter's worth of carbolic acid.

Clerk—This is a hardware store; but we have—er—a fine line of ropes, revolvers and razors.—Yale Record.

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### BOOK REVIEWS.

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All book reviews are by the Editor-in-Chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

**A Treatise on the Law of Carriers.**—By the Editorial Staff of the Michie Company, under the Supervision of Thomas Johnson Michie. Four Volumes. Law Buckram. Price \$26.00. The Michie Company, Law Publishers, Charlottesville, Virginia. 1915.

We would have supposed that the last word on Carriers had been said, but when we consider the fact that this subject is not only one of the oldest, but one of the most lively and growing branches of the law, we do not wonder at the appearance of a new and exhaustive treatise upon it. If one will examine the multitudinous volumes of reporters, one will be surprised at the enormous quantity of cases upon this subject, and for one man to attempt to read and digest

these cases would be absolutely impossible. The Michie Company, with its large force of experienced editors, each one an expert in the way of legal research, has been able to do what no one man could have done—i. e., make an exhaustive search of all of the cases and other sources of information; and an examination of this treatise, the result of their combined work, will show that it is the ablest and most exhaustive discussion of the subject ever presented to the profession. The beauty of the work is that there is no attempt to multiply cases, but that principles and the cases sustaining them are made the basic principle of the work. Not that the cases are by any manner of means neglected, but they are so grouped, applied, and listed that the main principle is presented and the necessity for a long continued search obviated. The arrangement of subjects is in the method which the staff of the Michie Company have perfected in a manner peculiarly their own. The work might almost be called "An Encyclopedia of the Law upon Carriers," for the form and classification, with black-letter heading of paragraphs relating to each subject, makes it very familiar to those who have used the Michie Digests, the best of their kind. Every time-saving device seems to have been adopted and yet nothing sacrificed on that account; so that the work, whilst as full and complete as possible, is so arranged as to furnish the entire body of the law in the easiest and readiest way to handle.

We do not see how any lawyer who wishes to find the law upon this subject in its best shape can afford to be without these volumes, giving not only the law but the reason of the law, stating in clear and definite shape the general rules and principles, together with their qualifications and exceptions, and illustrating these principles by cases. We recommend these volumes most highly to those engaged in the practice of the law.

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**American and English Annotated Cases**—Containing the most important cases selected from the current American, Canadian and English Reports, thoroughly annotated. Editors, William M. McKinney and H. Noyes Greene. Volume 36, Ann. Cas. 1915 B. Edward Thompson Company, Northport, L. I., N. Y., 1915. Bancroft-Whitney Company, San Francisco. 1915. Price \$5.00.

As usual we find this series of reports increased in value by each additional volume, and we are again struck with the careful selection and admirable annotation. We are somewhat struck with the singular case on page 699 as to "The situs of shares of stock for purposes of administration." This case is remarkable as the only one conflicting with the general rule that the state where a corporation was organized and has its place of business is the situs of the shares of stock for purpose of administration, rather than the state of the decedent's domicile. But in our judgment the reported case is the correct law, though there are a good many cases otherwise.

The note on page 493 upon the question of "Federal Employers' Liability Act as Superseding Common Statutory Law upon the Same Subject," is distinctly valuable as upon a new subject.

The note on page 327 as to the "Similarity of Name as Constituting Infringement of Trade Mark or Trade Name" is quite lengthy, valuable and interesting, as is also the note on page 1059 as to "Nuisance Caused by Noises Arising from Lawful Business," which brings the law down to date.

We always examine each volume of this series with pleasure and nearly always with profit.